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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

### 165 PANAMA CANAL SYNDICATE AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Porto Rico's Plaintiff for Justice Falls on a Deaf Ear—A Handy and Complaisant Supreme Court—Mr. Cooper's Trip Causing Worry—Doings of a Dull Week

(Special)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—A

result that was foreshadowed in this column last week has begun to approach fulfillment in a manner that did not then seem probable. I refer to the attempt of the Panama canal syndicate to unload the abandoned de Lesseps ditch upon an all too complaisant Administration.

Although Congress does not convene until next December, there are plenty of iron in the fire already, and if the desires of a syndicate that is willing to spend two or three million dollars for the privilege of fleecing the American people, can be gratified without awakening too great a popular outcry, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that they will be.

Any one who has watched the course of the Administration will have to admit that there is an ear to the ground there all the time. Of all the men who have occupied the Presidential chair, Mr. McKinley is most certainly the shrewdest, most capable and most unscrupulous politician. He is bound to have his own way, if it can be done, but, on the other hand, he is perfectly willing to sacrifice almost any of his pet schemes rather than lose the smallest part of his popularity. Perhaps the best instance of the diplomacy of Mr. McKinley is his selection of a scapegoat to take the blame for all his faults. Mr. Hanna is an exceedingly useful bit of household furniture in the White House—a sort of a combination piece, that in its time plays many parts, and can also be used as a bumper between the President and the stormy world without.

The matter of the Panama canal has gone so far that Signor Silveira, the Colombian minister, has already submitted to Secretary Hay proposals for the acquisition by this Government of the route. If the purchase is made, it will be one of the most flagrant schemes of robbery ever perpetrated upon any government in the world.

With his ear still to the ground, William McKinley is listening for a response to his threat to force Cuba into line by force. So far, there has been none, but the Cubans themselves have shown a disposition to accept the inevitable, rather than provoke a useless and unfortunate conflict.

The Administration will assume the part of the "strong hand" just so long as there is no protest from American voters. That is why careful announcement of the plans of the Executive is always made through the press. Just as soon as he learns which way the wind is blowing, William of Canton acts accordingly.

Cuba is not alone in her grievances. A delegation from that island called on the President this week to make a protest against the tax law recently passed by the legislature of "carpet baggers" that has been inflicted on our little West Indian colony.

This law—it is a law in name at least—provides that unless taxes are paid within nine months after the levy is made the party owing taxes may be sold out, and that without redress. In no section of the United States where the people have yet any share in the government would such a system of oppression be tolerated for an instant. But in Porto Rico, it is quite another story. The people are helpless in the clutches of "benevolent assimilation."

The object of the law is only too patent. It is intended for the benefit of certain sugar and tobacco interests, and by a wholesale forfeiture these trusts may be in a position to head off any native competition by the time the Porto Rican tariff expires. The President, it is reported, did not give a particularly favorable reception to the colonial delegation, and practically refused to interfere in the matter. The injustice of the law becomes the more pronounced when one takes into consideration the fact that there are at present only two million dollars in legal tender money in Porto Rico, and that even the wealthiest of the native planters would find it difficult to use the necessary cash in the extreme short spaces of time allowed by the measure.

The powers that be here have a very strong argument in the Supreme Court. Of course no one would think of accusing the Supreme Court of "playing in" with Mr. McKinley and the Republican party—not at all—but, And there the matter remains. The fact that that body has held up its decisions in the Constitution cases indicates, at least a strong indication that those friends of the Administration are cutters who say that nothing will be done in regard to these cases until next fall.

Nor is this all they prophecy. It is said that when the Autumn comes the issue will be carefully avoided in the interests of Imperialism. Naturally, this is more or less semi-official gossip, but it has a solid foundation in fact, since it

is accepted seriously by those who are supposed to get their information from the inside.

Mr. Platt, of New York, gave another exhibition of his graceful versatility this week. Like snow before the ardent rays of summer sun his opposition to桑格 melted away, and a genial smile of satisfaction enwrapt that classic countenance, so late the home of a crown of protest. But not until Mr. Platt visited the President could be seen why Mr.桑格's appointment should be made good. Afterwards he visited the President. Then he saw.

Representative Cooper and a few other members of the House are causing a great deal of worry in the White House by their proposed trip to Porto Rico and the Philippines. Mr. Cooper is not willing to accept MacArthur's despatches on their face value, and wants to find out for himself just what the real facts are. Mr. Cooper is chairman of the House Committee on Insular affairs. When Congress meets in December he will probably have some extremely interesting material to present for the consideration of his fellow-members. And it may be safely said in advance that the trip will probably cost him his chairmanship.

Gorman's attempt to cut down the Republican vote in Maryland by the elimination of illiterates from suffrage is cutting both ways. Originally aimed at colored voters, it has been found that the proposed law will cause havoc in even Democratic quarters. Senator Appelgarth, in the language of a fellow Senator, will be "put out of business" entirely should the law go into operation. The law is practically assured of passage, as it only remains for the House to concur in the Senate amendments. This will probably be done.

With the special sessions of the Senate adjourned, the President in Canton and Mr. Roosevelt out of town, the latter part of the week has been remarkably dull, politically. Mr. Gorman's Maryland situation has attracted some little attention, and so has the Senate situation in Nebraska. The latter seems to be practically unchanged. Both Rosewater and Thompson have issued calls for a caucus tomorrow night, but it is unlikely if either will be held. A joint conference will probably be the result.

The nominations for both the long and the short terms will probably be made before the week is out, but the situation is too involved to permit of any guesses.

L.P.M.

## ENGLISH IMMIGRATION.

### English Capitalists Want Colonies Built Up.

LONDON, March 14.—At a meeting to-day of the British Women's Emigration Society Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, made an eloquent address, in which he advocated the purpose of the society—the sending of English women to the colonies—and recommended that the work be greatly expanded. He also recommended the raising of a special fund for the purpose of encouraging emigration of women to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the time had arrived when the bulk of England's emigration should go to strengthen her own colonies. He pointed out that there were more than 1,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain. The natural result was that the extra women were destined, from the fulness of life here, and were joining one another in the struggle for existence. On the other hand, in the colonies the disproportion between the male and female population was just the reverse. In South Africa everything had been stopped by the war, but he looked forward to a speedy return of a better state of affairs. When that time came there would be, in all human probability, an enormous development of that country such as South Africa had never seen. Great Britain would be sending thousands of her best and most energetic men there. It was not too much to say, declared Mr. Chamberlain, that the happiness of these men and the tone of the society there will depend largely on the emigration of women from England. He attached the utmost importance to this question, which he said, had political as well as social consequences.

Mr. Chamberlain recommended the establishment of voluntary committees for the purpose of giving advice to women who were desirous of emigration, a work which, he declared, was worthy of the best traditions of Great Britain.

## SHOEWORKERS GO BACK.

### Driven by Hunger, They Surrender to Weier & Gardner.

The striking shoeworkers at Weier & Gardner's have gone back to work. They capitulated to hunger and the distress in their families. They go back at the terms imposed by the firm through their labor lieutenants, the Organized Scaberry that runs the "Independent" union. While unable to hold out longer, they go back more defiant and class-conscious than on the day they came out. They learned several lessons during their three weeks struggle and so did the firm and their labor lieutenants.

The firm hopes never again to have a strike conducted under such auspices as the one just ended. The Organized Scaberry comes out of the conflict badly wounded. They have lost forever the confidence of the men and the firm has lost faith in their ability to longer hoodwink the men.

## TO S. L. P. SYMPATHIZERS

### WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN AND BECOME ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

#### The Influence of Previous Environment.

Old Party Machinery and Rule From the Top—S. L. P. Methods—The Member the Basis of Organization.

A great number of voters who vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket and read the DAILY PEOPLE are in no way connected with the Party organization. Many of these voters and sympathizers have never been brought in touch with the party organization, and many of them fail to see the necessity for connecting with the party.

This, no doubt, arises from the influence of a previous environment. In the capitalist parties the voter is entirely eliminated from the party machinery, and the machine, subsidized by the capitalist, sees to it that the rank and file of the voters are kept in their legitimate "place"—that of voting cattle.

Aside from the machine, the only organization of the rank and file of the old party voters is the campaign clubs which spring into life a few weeks before election, and whose chief function is to parade and otherwise "whoop it up."

Even in that much lauded citadel of our Republican institutions—the primary—the machine holds imperious sway. In the capitalist parties all nominations, policies and "principles" emanate from the top. The party boss and his lieutenants are the direct representatives of the capitalists whose interests dominate the party and woe to any one rash enough to bear him out.

In the Socialist Labor Party all this is reversed. In this party the voter is the basis of the organization. Instead of party tactics, nominations, etc., being imposed upon the organization by a machine, every measure of importance must be referred to the party members to reject or adopt as they see fit. The officers of the party are elected to carry out the mandates of the party membership, and all initiative beyond certain strictly defined limits is denied them; while the right of initiative by the party member is safe guarded at every point.

The Socialist Labor Party being a party of agitation must of necessity be constantly in the field spreading its propaganda. With the Socialist Labor Party it is always campaign time. The hurrah campaign of dust throwing and handbills, such as is carried on by the capitalist parties has no place in the Socialist Labor Party. That party has a serious and earnest work to perform, the work of first arousing the class-consciousness of the wage worker, next the work of drilling him into an intelligent soldier for the social revolution.

The Socialist Labor Party for, of and by the working class must look to that class and that class alone for the sinews wherewith to carry on its warfare against capitalism. This support can only be assured by the systematic organization of those who uphold the principles and tactics of the party into an intelligent and well disciplined body. From the dues system of the Socialist Labor Party and contributions to various funds the present income is not great, but as it is, no other organization in the country accomplishes so much with so little. The method of collecting dues is simple, yet so comprehensive that local, county, State and National divisions of the Party each receive their share of support.

Such being the party's source of income, those who vote the ticket but do not help in the party work cannot but realize how much more could be accomplished in the way of sending out agitators and organizers, besides increasing and making more effective the other methods of propaganda.

Every sympathizer who will consider the matter must surely come to the conclusion that it is incumbent upon him to join the organization and thus give aid and strength to the movement.

In this age when men associate together for all purposes, it would seem needless to point out the necessity for association in this movement. True the education of the American people has in political matters been all the other way, but this must be overcome. The capitalists tell us that "every American citizen is a practical politician." The reverse is true, and those who give attention to the sentiment are the ones most interested in making it a lie.

The movement in every phase of its workings would be greatly quickened and benefitted if but a fair proportion of the S. L. P. voters not now affiliated joined the organization. Added strength would enable us to do more and better propaganda work in less time than at present.

Some may excuse themselves for not joining by saying they prefer to make individual effort, but organized effort no matter how weak its resources may be is far more effective than individual effort be it ever so willing and resourceful.

If you desire further information upon this subject look up the nearest S. L. P. headquarters in your locality. If you are unable to locate and do not find it advertised in the DAILY PEOPLE write to Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, whose office is at 2 to 6 New Beale street, New York City.

## THE "VOLKSEITUNG" CASE.

### 'Tis Up at Last for Trial, After Its Having Dugged Nearly a Year and a Half.

The case started by the "Volkseitung" on July 14, 1899, against the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, claiming that these comrades had no right to issue "The People," also claiming ownership in the paper came up, at last for trial before Judge O'Gorman in Part 4 of the Supreme Court on Wednesday the 13th and lasted two days.

The first witness on the stand was Gottschalk, for the plaintiff.

The testimony of Mr. Gottschalk was to the effect that "The People," name and all, originated in the Board of Directors of the Volkseitung Association; that the paper never received any contributions, to help sustain it, from the Party except during a few weeks in the campaign of '01, and that the Party was neither consulted nor any report made to it by the Board of the "Volkseitung." With a view to substantiate his assertions, Mr. Gottschalk quoted repeatedly from the minutes of the Board. On cross-examination these three points suffered great damage. As to the name, "The People," having originated with the Board, Mr. Gottschalk could find no entry in the minutes to bear him out. As to the other two points, documents were presented to him, some bearing his own signature, and others being official reports of the "Volkseitung," showing that reports were made to the Party, and that the Party contributed all along sums of money towards the support of "The People." Among the documents that the Party placed in evidence under the cross examination of Mr. Gottschalk, was an entry in the minutes of a meeting of the Volkseitung Publishing Association, recording the fact that a resolution was adopted three years ago, by which the Association went on record as being a Publishing Committee of the Party.

Three more witnesses took the stand for the "Volkseitung." Among them was one Albert Hoeng, who announced himself to be the mailing clerk of the concern. The gentleman was put on the stand to testify whether the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. was ever consulted by the Board of Directors of the Association, recording the fact that a resolution was adopted three years ago, by which the Association went on record as being a Publishing Committee of the Party.

Just now there appears in Philadelphia, under the proprietorship of the German Typographia of that city, a paper named "Wahrheit." This "Wahrheit" contains personal attacks in great style upon the "seabs" on the boycotted "Philadelphia Demokrat." This is not forbidden by the statutes of a "pure and simple" Unionman. Why should it be?

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## A MODEL FACTORY.

NOW MACHINES CONTROL WORKERS,  
AND LOOK AFTER THEM.

Washing Troughs and Reading Rooms,  
Registry Clock, and Improved Ap-  
pliances—Greed of the Capitalist Leads  
Him to House His Help Well.

To all people wealth is indeed a sweet morsel, all the sweeter when the method of obtaining it has in it no labor or much unpleasance. To-day, the factory is the center to which most hopes for such sweetness cluster, other opportunities being small in comparison.

There, when the announcement flares out "that a new factory is to be established here that will employ many hands," the saliva gaily trickles over the teeth of the large and small capitalists, the editors, doctors and other professionals—the hawks and parrotish hangers-on in general—in anticipation of the feast that labor is about to partake, hoping to get a seat, a hand-out, some bones or the entrails left, as the case may be, and to sing the praise of the capitalist thereof, and to assist in smothering the fact that capital is only unpaid-for labor.

Franklin and Venango counties in no respect differ from the rest, and when we state that, in spite of the increase of the city population, the county's population has from census to census been decreasing, it can be imagined what greeting awaited the announcement that "the Franklin Air Compressor Works was to be erected."

When the works were finally opened for inspection, great was the fuss, and each little peevish paper ("exclusively" stated) the facts had that "hundreds of citizens, from the eminent financiers down to the common laboring man," inspected the place, not forgetting to toss bouquets and large bunches of taffy by "giving meritorious praise" to all the managers whose full names were inserted as frequently as possible.

Representing the interests of the wage-working class, the representative of the DAILY PEOPLE entered into the inspection also and finds on a plot of three acres of ground, first, the "home of the manager, a roomy, modern two-story structure, fitted out to date in all details.

The office at the works, 100x100 feet, contains over 200 steel lockers and a large wash trough, with hot and cold water, for the use of the employees, "where he can discard his street clothes and don his overalls, or vice versa, in the evening, and appear on the street as if he was coming from church instead of from a day's work."

Just what he would do with his classical three-story tin pall (since they don't carry them from church here as yet) is not stated. If not a treason to the flag, I suggest that it be discarded, and a red, white and blue dress suit case or music roll be substituted, without increasing his ability to discern the fact that he was skinned of just \$3-100 of his work-product during that blessed day.

In this building is also contained an automatic registering time clock that punches each individual's card at the exact time of starting and quitting.

Behind this building are the superintendent's office, the clerks' room and fireproof vault for drawings, etc. Above on the second floor, a draughting room for eight men and a foreman; also a room for the blue print press, and the photographers' dark room.

Last, but not least, is the men's assembly halls, for their exclusive use, where they can hold all kinds of meetings that they may be permitted to hold. It is needless to say, they will not be anything tending to promote class-consciousness or any other thing that does not further the economic interests of the owners—one man only of the capitalist class. It is an excellent place, from which the men's heads can be muddled and their natural self-seeking interests side-tracked. All the scientific magazines, trade journals and daily papers will be kept on file, for a similar purpose, and under the same general restrictions.

After this building come the machine shops, with white-enamelled lathes, and the testing and assembling room, with its large compressed-air crane and platforms and railroad switches for shipping.

In this room, which is 100x250, is also found the storeroom, from which the men secure their materials, and another wonderful clock that registers the exact time put in on each piece that each man turns out. I opine that, through the workings of this wonderful clock, will arise troubles that even the wash-troughs, lockers, periodicals and decoy-laden assembly room cannot avert.

The floors of this building are concrete. The engine-room, 40x48, contains a 250 horse-power Brown engine, an air-compressor, the dynamos, a Webster exhaust steam-heater, which, with but a part of the exhaust steam, heats the entire plant, and in summer furnishes a cool draught instead, and, finally, an intelligent wageworker—the engineer, who, by reason of this demanded intelligence, is material for the army of self-emancipators—the Socialist Labor Party—and which would not have been the case had he or the balance of the employees, for that matter, been employed on farms or in less progressive workshops.

The boiler-room, 48x52, contains two 200-horse-power boilers, two feed and suction pumps, and three fire pumps, to supply the fire system with 1,000 gallons a minute. The smithy has the usual forge and steam hammers. The pattern shop has places for eight men and a foreman, also has an isolated fire-protected room, 40x60, for storage. The foundry is 170x120, and two store-rooms, each 60x25 feet, complete the place.

All shops are connected by a narrow

gauge road and a telephone line, and in each department is a huge gong which, together with the whistle, is guided by a clock that is warranted not to vary forty seconds in a year.

Capitalism, that knows that comfortable, well-nourished livestock yields better results than the same kept in the previous hap-hazard way, builds and cares for it accordingly.

The same is true of machinery; ditto, men or any other part of the establishment.

Knowing this, the Socialist wageworker enjoys all these improvements, and thankfully places the credit of it where it belongs—to the economic development, progress. Knowing this, he knows further, that his working surroundings (in that measure that capitalist interest permits it to improve) can be improved many, many times. His present state; his hours shortened, his living increased, his personal liberty enlarged, his facilities more pleasantly employed, his future hopes brightened and the social system of which he, his family and neighbors will all be beneficiaries in common with all working mankind, purged of most of his crime and immorality. But this cannot be done by capitalists. THEIR BUSINESS INTEREST FORBIDS, THEIR BUSINESS METHODS ELOCUCADE.

Only by becoming class-conscious and following the interests of his class, in opposition to the class interests of his employer, and using in this struggle the sufficient power available in the Press, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, in union with the class-conscious wage-workers of the country, and all this in a sensible and moderate way, considering the science, the history and the logic involved, and steadily educating his associates and himself, and at all times eschewing any taint or other agent of capitalism caught without its lines, only thus can the Working Class attain its own.

R. U. WITHUS.  
Polk, Pa.

## THE FIRING LINE OF THE REVOLUTION

The '80s.  
Stubbornly sowing the seed on ground that seemed rocky and barren. The barrier of language stopping all fruitful endeavor. But bravely and painfully struggling to transmute according to Engels, And to throw off traditions which made our country an annex to Berlin.

As into the decade they entered a clear note arose from the chaos: A working class party alone can fight for the cause of the workers:

"We will kick out the fakirs and freaks; throw down the reformer and soft-head; And take the political field against all the exploiters of Labor.

1890-1900.  
Ringing clear the cry went forth: "Here we take our stand;

"Sword unsheathed and scabbard broke, making one demand;

"Lay ye up, ye proletaires, put the foe to rout;

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Shouts of rage and snarls of hate greet the onward march.

Crack of high and low degree seek to snatch the torch.

Burnt and baffled; back they reel, trembling at the shout:

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Celt and Tewton; Jew and Gentile; Latin, Norse and Frank;

Form this phalanx like blood brothers, equals in rank;

Vanguard of the class they fight for, suffering loss, but never rout:

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Bearing gifts of peace and friendship, comes the fakir crew.

"Do not meddle with our unions, we are Socialists, too."

"Death to fakirs" comes the answer;

"Smash them from without;

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Born from within" and "grafter," bourgeois in his soul.

Tries to check the angry lightning, gods cannot control.

Forceme shivered, Kangaroo-like, fitted with a snout.

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

"All too slow," the honest fool cries;

"We will get there soon."

Cockroach preacher, farmer, fakir, help him chase the moon.

Stern and grim, the fighters face them, scattering fool and tout;

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Through the mart where votes are bartered and where strikes are sold;

Battering in the heads of traitors who turn treason into gold;

Fierce they charge midst storm of curses, slander, fear and doubt;

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

The S. L. P. must rule the workshop, council-hall and gun.

"This unite for; this we fight for 'till the battle's won.

"Fusion, compromise and favors, answer with the knot,

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

1890-1900.

Clear the lines are drawn and clearer, none can now mistake

Those who battle for the workers, for the crooks who fake.

There, are "armories," "gifts" from murderers; here, the martial shout;

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

Firing line of Revolution; pioneers of Right!

Onward comes the host you fight for, struggling toward your light.

Like the sound of swelling waters, hear them echo back your shout;

"Back to back, with hammer raised, facing four ways out."

STANISLAUS CULLEN.

## A FEW SPECIMENS

## SELECTED FROM THE RANKS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Their Representatives, and the Laws They Propose—Attempt to Pass a Sunday Game Law—Citizens' Caucuses and Their Capture—Town Meetings.

A few facts concerning the S. D. P. and the tactics of its henchmen in this vicinity may not come amiss to comrades throughout the country. Some time last October I gave a few items about the Brockton part of the S. D. P. Since that time incitements, emphatically showing the position of the S. D. P. as a middle class party, have occurred with such rapidity and frequency that a detailed relation of them would overtax your space even if the DAILY PEOPLE were twice as large.

I will give a few items with explanations to clearly show the reactionary position of the self-styled "Socialists" of the S. D. P.

The first specimen is none other than the Rev. F. O. McCartney of Rockland, a member of the Legislature of this State. He is also a member of the Commercial Club. It is not necessary to prove that the Commercial Club was not organized for the benefit of the wage workers, and yet this doughty champion of Social Democracy sits at the supper of the Commercial Club (perhaps to help his digestion of the good fare) for public ownership of the lighting system of Rockland, and by vote of that club he brings into the town meeting of Rockland a proposition to establish a lighting plant and in support of the idea tells how much more economical that would be and dilates on the consequent reduction of taxes. This same gentleman in the Legislature proposes a Sunday gaming law to ameliorate the condition of the working class; and with true S. D. P. tact a host of other measures, whose number is so immense that even the great brain of the Reverend gentleman forgets some of them when hearings are given by the legislative committee to whom they were referred by the Legislature. Of course we can't expect the Reverend gentleman to remember only those bills which may help to save for a little while longer the fast dying middle class and those bills which give him an opportunity to advertise his great love for the "MERE wage workers."

Mayor Coulter of Brockton is my next specimen. In his inaugural address he appeals strenuously for economy, and lower taxes, and he follows up his strenuous appeal by assisting the finance committee of which he is a member to draw up a list of appropriations for public work and salaries for the city offices.

The appropriations and salaries are increased but the city council cut down most of the salaries to the old figures.

And then Mayor Coulter finished the job by vetoing all of the increased appropriations, but he did not veto the increased salaries. Of course it was hard to put a good many of them in the hospital for several weeks and a few others in irons. Mr. Haywood says that the plan of shipping Porto Ricans to Hawaii will prove a blessing to both the latter island and to Hawaii. The latter island is overcrowded, while the broad fields of Hawaii offer homes for thousands.

The DAILY PEOPLE has chronicled some facts pertaining to the procuring of and transportation of Porto Rican labor to Hawaii, that does not appear in the above. They were transported through the United States the same as cattle are carried, under lock and key and crowded together worse than cattle.

They were only allowed to get out of the car at places remote from habitation, and then only under guard of the company's agents. This was to prevent any of them from escaping. They reached San Francisco in a starving condition.

Some of the S. D. P. members in Brockton and elsewhere stoutly defend the Mayor on the ground that labor pays all the taxes and the lower the taxes the better off labor is, etc. Some others say that the mayor's action is advisable because it makes the mayor and the party popular with the general public.

In Abington we have in the S. D. P.

some of the "Pete Curran" stripe, a few A. P. A.'s, and some of the sworn enemies of A. P. A.ism (the A. O. H.), all jumbled together for the purpose of getting office. So great is their desire for office that they cheerfully wade through the dirty mud of capturing a citizen's cause.

The Rockland branch tried the same trick, and failed. The S. D. P. of Abington, besides capturing the nomination of the citizen's caucus, filed papers of their own, so that their candidates sailed under the two flags. They did not get any offices, however, only a couple where there was no opposition; in fact, their vote did not pan out, although all the conditions were in their favor. Some of the conditions favorable to them are as follows:

The town is made up of two parts; elections for "own" offices are held alternately in the first and second precincts; this year the election was in the second precinct, which is the S. D. P. stronghold. The opposing candidate was the retiring member of a board that had become unpopular, and he emphasized in his person and family relations that unpopularity. The S. D. P. candidate was a "fly-paper candidate," being connected with religious and secret societies.

There was nothing to cloud the issue between the two candidates, each fully represented their backers, but the S. D. P. went down in defeat, although they had the prestige of a large majority in last November.

The S. D. P. vote in Rockland and in Whitman also failed to materialize. We had a special town meeting in Abington a couple of weeks before the regular annual meeting. One of the S. D.'s spoke in favor of an article that the town was considering, aid to assist his argument he stated that Rockland had adopted the same system and found it to work well. Surely seventy per cent of the voters present knew that was untrue, and even if they did not the matter could be easily disproved in fifteen minutes by any one present. Pete Curran must look to his laurels as the "champion liar."

A correspondent in a local paper, writing on the subject of "Natural Republicans and Natural Democrats" (whatever that means, voting for S. D. P. candidates, says in part that the S. D. P. candidates elected can do nothing ex-

cept by the good will and favor of the Democrats and Republicans who vote for their measures, and when the measures are adopted, the S. L. P. claims all the glory. This correspondent entirely ignores the fact that the measures advocated by the S. D. P. were adopted by the legislature, were absolutely in favor of the capitalist class.

The few class conscious comrades in Abington send greeting to the other comrades: they are watching with pride the developments of the class struggle, more especially the shoeworkers strike in New York. We say to the comrades: "On with the work. Smash the Organized Scaberry at every opportunity." There will be no lack of opportunities for Organized Scaberry is so constituted that it cannot avoid placing itself in a position to be hit.

JER. O'FIHELLEY.  
Abington, Mass.

## BEAUTIFUL WORD PICTURES.

## To Lure Labor to Hawaiian Sugar Plantations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Two thousand five hundred Porto Ricans have been shipped to Hawaii in the past year, and 12,500 more are needed. The labor famine that has threatened the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands still continues, and thousands of laborers can find work there if they communicate with the agents of the planters in this country or who are looking for good employes. Mr. Haywood, who represents the Sugar Planters' Association of Hawaii, says that 15,000 good men can find work in the sugar fields of the Islands. This association is shipping help to Hawaii from this country at considerable expense, and has paid \$200 and \$300 for every Porto Rican who accepted the terms of its contracts and agreed to go to Hawaii. Prior to annexation Japs were imported, the average cost of getting each man to Honolulu being \$150. Owing to the policy of the association of agreeing to transport the wife and family of every Porto Rican, and the greater distance to be traversed by them in reaching their destination, the cost of Porto Rican labor is about twice that of Japs. The Porto Ricans are wanted in Hawaii on the supposition that they will make their permanent homes there. The Japs invariably returned to their native land in three or four years after reaching Hawaii. As the Porto Ricans belong under our flag it is hoped that they will settle in the sugar plantations for good. Mr. Haywood says that the natives that have thus far been shipped to Honolulu are doing well in their new home. The long voyage was hard on most of them, and it was necessary to put a good many of them in the hospital for several weeks and a few others in irons. Mr. Haywood says that the plan of shipping Porto Ricans to Hawaii will prove a blessing to both the latter island and to Hawaii. The latter island is overcrowded, while the broad fields of Hawaii offer homes for thousands.

When comparing the Socialist Labor Party with the parties of the enemies of the working class it is necessary to keep one principle in view, i. e., every party is responsible for the actions of the individual members. Judged by this standard we find that the Socialist Labor Party "hews to the line; let the chips fall where they will," it is as "narrow" as science, as "intolerant" as truth; it will not tolerate within its ranks any who, by word or deed, are not in full accord with it in its avowed purpose, or who have not sense and manhood enough to pursue the tactics necessary to accomplish that purpose. (Examples of this, too, are numerous to mention, have occurred in the party; and they have invariably been handled as a self-respecting revolutionary party should handle all crooks and traitors it finds within its lines. How effective this treatment has been you may judge by the nature and extent that the recipients of such discipline have kicked the tail

## THE UNSHAKABLE S. L. P.

ITS ORIGIN; ITS DEVELOPMENT, AND  
ITS SOLID, CONSISTENT GROWTH.Early Days When Nothing Went—Then  
Days When Many "Things" Went Out  
Against Their Will—Opposition Encountered by the Party—How It Overcame Obstacles.

There is often a great deal of complaint expressed in the matter of the alleged slow growth of the Socialist movement in this country. This complaint is heard most frequently from those of our friends and sympathizers whose comparatively recent conversion, combined with an unbound enthusiasm, is not tempered by actual experience, or by a due appreciation of the value of the tremendous work already accomplished.

The fact that the Socialist movement of this country, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, is a well-organized, compact organization, capable of coping with difficulties, and commanding world-wide attention and respect, seems to them but inevitable, and devoid of any thing historical and evolutionary. Granted the present economic development of society, they fail to see why the Socialist movement is not composed of millions of wage workers, and they are consequently pessimistic in their views and outlooks. It will be the object of the lines that follow to show that the growth of the Socialist movement has been slow because of the preparatory nature of its work in the past; and to convince those given to pessimistic views that the outlook for Socialism in this country, is, as a consequence, more optimistic at present than ever before; and that it promises to grow more optimistic with each succeeding year. Most of these lines will be reminiscent in character.

When the writer joined the Socialist Labor Party, then, as now, the only representative of the Socialist movement in this country, in New York City, fifteen years ago, it was truly speaking a paradox and a rope of sand. It was not a political party organized according to political divisions. It was organized entirely according to nationality into language branches, in which the Germans predominated. While proclaiming itself a party of Socialist propaganda, it was merely a party of social protestants. In its ranks were included men representing such widely divergent ideas as communism and "philosophical" anarchism, nihilism, greenbackism, vegetarianism, pure and "simpleism," free thought, free love, in fact every freak and fad that was, in some direct or remote manner, arrayed against existing society. These, together with every known brand of Socialist—the colony Socialist, cooperative store Socialist, the non-political and educational Socialist, the trade-union Socialist and political Socialist—composed the movement then.

It was hard to determine in those days whether a Socialist was the antithesis of himself, that is, no anarchist; or whether an anarchist was not the antithesis of himself, that is, a Socialist; or whether, after all, both weren't something of each and a little of all the others mentioned besides.

The stranger who visited any of the so-called Socialist lectures those days, came away with a throbbing head and an intense desire to know where he was at, so great was the confusion of ideas and criticism there expressed. The so-called free speech at lectures, in which any and every idea was welcome, led often to ridiculous and unexpected results. Imagine, if you can, the men afflicted with religiosity being permitted to argue their respective claims to the title of Jesus Christ from a Socialist platform! Yet such was the composition of the party then, and such was its lack of discipline and erratic course, that this was permitted in the Bowery lectures in 1883. Of course, the party composition reflected the prevailing social discontent and the then imperfect state of the class struggle in this country. It followed that the public actions of a party so composed and reflecting such conditions, were as paradoxical as the ideas represented in it.

It, the arched party of working class revolution, became the adjunct of a movement for fiscal reform. In other words, though a Socialist Labor Party, it became in 1883, a part of the bourgeois single-tax movement. In trade-unions the Socialists were the leading organizers and agitators. They were mainly instrumental in building up the Central Labor Union, a body with a semi-socialist declaration of principles, and a bourgeois political record. George Liege, head of the Socialists of the time, that "what they lacked in numbers, they made up in activity," and he might have correctly added, "and ability, too; for the Socialists of that time added to their activity, ability, judgment and brains."

Though the Socialists worked indefatigably and well in the United Labor Party (the party of the single-tax), and the Central Labor Union, they were denied admission to the Senate Convention of that party in 1887; while the Central Labor Union antagonized them whenever and wherever possible, until they finally withdrew from it. Under this paradoxical composition of the movement, and its contradictory public actions, Socialism, the clear-cut class-conscious Socialism that we know to-day, was impossible. As already suggested, the economic conditions of the time were also unfavorable. Trusts, as we see them to-day, were unknown. Billion dollar steel combinations did not and could not exist. Gigantic and powerful concentrations had not started and scarred the lives of the working class as yet. There existed but the beginnings—the embryonic formations of these evolutions of truly modern capitalism. A few, far-seeing

capitalist newspapers, like the New York "Sun" and the Baltimore "Sun," together with a few advanced magazines, discussed "monopolies," their growth, their possible influence of the theories of Karl Marx; their restraint of trade, and their legal restriction. The chief monopolies of the day were the Standard Oil Company, the present Sugar Trust, then in its infant stages, and comparatively insignificant, and the railroad combinations, which caused the various Granger movements—the beginnings of Populism.

The writer can recall Judge Barratt's legal condemnation of the Sugar Trust, and the subsequent belief of cranks that "the law can take care of monopolies," a belief that has long since been abandoned. "The monopolies can and do take care of the law." Again, at that time the fierce and bloody conflicts, the pitched battles between capital and labor, that have since taken place at Homestead, Indiana, Ringington, Bessemer, Hazle, John, Virden, Waverly, Shenandoah and other places had not occurred and helped to make the class struggle a bitter one. The socialists had not organized and helped to make the class struggle so vividly clear as now. The so-called Populists, rancorous, with their application of Tom Scott's infamous "Rule of Six," the launching of the Chicago "Anarchists," the conviction of the Thessalitans, which resulted in the "George" movement of 1887 were then the only demonstrations of the class struggle known; and even these stood unrelated in the working class mind. They were only felt and appreciated by a few clear-headed and farsighted men.

In all these economic conditions, the working class manifested but little interest after the collapse of the "George" movement. The effects of these conditions, so full of meaning now, were comparatively isolated and sporadic; and as a result did not effect the workers so directly and continuously, as they do at the present time. They, therefore, were not as vitally interested in the cause of their degradation as they are now. One had but to attribute the economic ills of society, to a lack of Free Trade, or a want of Protection, and the discussion of "monopolies" and their tendency toward Socialism, went up in the smoke of bad campaign cigars, and down in the froth of worse campaign beer.

The Socialist press and its literature, were sickly, weak, muddled and woefully deficient and inefficient. Change, however is life. Integration and disintegration take place in everything; and from this, the Socialist Labor Party, as well as capitalist society, is never excepted. The Socialist Labor Party began to change, and what is more, to live and flourish. It began to disintegrate and reform. Whatever cohesion its paradoxical elements possessed was tested by a resolution introduced about 1890, to change from a propaganda to political party, with the class struggle as a basis. The discussion which preceded and followed the adoption of this resolution made clear the many elements that could not logically belong to the Socialist Labor Party, because of their divergent views and their peculiar idiosyncrasies. A weeding out process followed. It resulted in a perceptible falling-off of anarchists of both schools, greenbackers, exclusively trade-unionists, free thinkers, colorists, and co-operativists. It thereby made clear that they had no sympathy or plan of relief for any other than the reactionary mortgaged and debt-class of farmers.

Other affairs also happened to make the class struggle, as it affected the interests of the workers, more of a tangible reality. The "Battle of Homestead" took place. That "battle" was an epoch-making. It started the nation, particularly the working class, and made them stop to reflect upon the "as yet hidden causes at work in the transformation of industry. Other occurrences of a similar nature were not long in following thereafter. Again the party made itself with its disastrous results. This afforded abundant opportunity of displaying the mechanism of capitalist society: the robbery of the working class of surplus value, the accumulation of commodities, and the inability of the working class to buy and consume them, because of that robbery; the congestion of wealth in the hands of the few resulting therefrom. The ability of this—the capitalist class—to withstand the effects of the panic, and to utilize this enormous wealth in concentrating and centralizing industry on a greater scale. All this was shown.

Again, the pressure of the capitalist concentration began to be felt. The mercantile and manufacturing middle-class were forced into bankruptcy by it. Factories were closed, labor rendered idle, and failures for readers from the wrongs of the conditions imposed, as it was met by governmental injunctions, issued by the capitalist class to suppress it. From these causes—panic, concentration, injunctions—by the causes at work among the middle class farmers, there grew up a fierce opposition to the great capitalist or plutocratic class. This opposition was principally acted and organized by a lot of silver mine owners, who wished a larger outlet for the products of their mines than the demoralization of silver afforded. Into a movement variously called the "Reagan Movement," the "Free-Silver Movement," and the "Anti-Trust Movement." The movement thus formed absorbed the Populist Party, and all the reactionary elements of the party, besides capturing the Democratic party. It proclaimed itself in favor of the abolition of "government by injunction" of the restriction of trusts, and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

The abolition of "government by injunction" was shown to be a subterfuge to catch the workingmen's vote, as the mine-owners themselves used the powers of government to shoot down their striking miners at Leadville and elsewhere. The restriction of trusts was a measure in behalf of the small mercantile and manufacturing middle-class, whom the evolution of industry was crowding to the wall, without hope of relief. The free coinage of silver was primarily a question affecting the debtor and creditor class, the first of whom wanted to cancel his debts by payments in depreciated money, while the second of whom desired the cancellation to be made in appreciated money. As the working class

with apparently good credentials and intentions. Composed of the farmers of the Western and Southern portions of the country, the farmers, whose history and tradition taught us were the backbone of the nation, and the source of its intelligence, its wealth, power and grandeur.

The Populist movement, with as million of votes, its capture of three states, and its semi-socialistic pretences, seemed formidable, indeed. The Populist movement was a result of farmers, reading the financial exigencies of bankers and railroads, and the pressure of bonanza and world-farming. These compelled them to pay high interest and freight rates, and to mortgage their farms. They also compelled them to organize the Populist party. The demands of this party were primarily but two in number. First, they desired the establishment of the currency of the United States, where they could pose their raw products, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, etc., and receive loans on the prospective market value of these raw products at a low rate of interest, not exceeding one and one-half per cent. In other words, they desired that these raw products be made the basis of United States currency, as gold is now to-day. Second, they desired the governmental ownership of railroads, which were to be produced without favor or discrimination to shipmen, which, in this instance, happened to be the farmers. In this way money would be held in the hands of the farmers, and the social ownership of the farm lands of the country was not mentioned. Nor was there any demand made in behalf of farm bonds, rail road employees, or the working class in general. The class struggle between the middle class and the wage working class was ignored. So was the class struggle between the tailors, the farmers and the capitalist class, whose bonanza and world market farms, conducted on a large scale, with modern methods and improved machinery that affected the exchange value and consequently lowered the price of middle-class products, also ignored. A resolution favoring an eight hour day was adopted by these employers of six hours a day farm labor.

Despite these middle class peculiarities of the Populist's demands, many of the working class were caitivated by the Populist movement. The "Socialistic" character of their "governmental ownership" plank and the historical fame of the farmers misled them woefully. These were so the working class thought "first steps" to "American" Socialism. Though many strove within the party for the Populist movement, it was not officially recognized. It made serious inroads on the party, however, and the unthinking were led to believe it would be wiped out.

These two movements, the Nationalist and the Populist made more apparent the necessity of a better disciplined, more extensive and comprehensive organization. Members laboring in or out of the party, in behalf of either of these middle class movements, were expected; and the work of propaganda for class-conscious Socialism was made easier. These strove within the party for the Populist movement; it was not officially recognized. It made serious inroads on the party, however, and the unthinking were led to believe it would be wiped out.

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Mindful of the fury of the attack, however, many workmen were inveigled into believing that "the abolition of government by injunction," "the restriction of trusts," and "the free coinage of silver," with a hint at "the government ownership of railroads and municipal utilities," were steps toward socialism. The Socialist Labor Party, true to its mission of propagating the class struggle exposed these fallacies. It exposed the silver mining and dealer and creditor interests at stake in the fight. It pointed out the evolution development of the trust, and the impossibility and undesirability of restricting it and the necessity of seeing it owned. It showed the whole struggle was a struggle between the socialist class and the rising middle class, both of whom subsist by milking labor, and both of whom utilize the powers of government, including the injunction, whenever their interests demand it. The workers were urged to join the ranks of the working class—the Socialist Party, and fight for their own interests and emancipation.

One fight thus conducted was a fierce and successful one, as the party came out in splendid shape. When in 1892, the time of the Populist movement, the vote had been 21,157; in 1896 it was 21,504. The strength of the party, it is slow but certain growth, began to disturb the middle class reactionists and politicians. Its action at the convention in 1896 in declaring in favor of the organization of labor unions along the lines of the class struggle also disturbed the labor takis and labor leaders of capital, whose unions often maintained by Socialist activity, had endorsed those self-same middle class reactionists and the parties of capitalism. They failed to see that the continued growth of the party along class-conscious lines, on both the economic and political field, meant the overthrow of their enthralment of the working class, and the ultimate triumph of the Socialist Labor Party.

Something must be done. It was done, and the doing demonstrated beyond doubt the greatness of the Socialist Labor Party and the brightness of its future. The fakirs referred to, together with a number of former members of the party that had been expelled as a result of their non-adherence to the class struggle, and their peculations of the party funds, formed an opposition "Socialist" Party. Starting with a scheme of colonization, which was abandoned after the funds that had been collected for it had unaccountably disappeared, intermixed occasionally with wild rantings about bloody revolutions, this opposition party became under continued criticism, a political party, named the Social Democracy. This party was a curious attempt to combine the middle class and the working class. It had a number of farmers' demands, and declared in favor of the class struggle. But its declarations were mere formalities, adopted in convention and ignored in legislation. This was demonstrated in the case of Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who voted in favor of appropriations to build an armory for the militia, a measure obviously detrimental to the working class.

The "Social Democracy" was in 1890 joined by a body of malcontents, formerly members of the Socialist Labor Party, known as the "Kangaroos." These malcontents having affiliations with, and deriving support from the expelled members, the labor fakirs, and labor leaders of capital referred to, especially those affiliated with the so-called "Social Democracy" and Tammany Hall, New York City, refused to abide by the decision of the Socialist Labor Party convention of 1896, calling for the organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They in every way, sought through their mouthpiece, the "Workester," to retard and prevent the formation of the economic organizations according to the class struggle. In other words, sought to have the control of the trade union left in the hands of the labor fakirs, the labor leaders of capital, and the enemies of the working class. On July 10, 1890, they sought to steal the archives of the Party, and dishonestly and illegally acquire control of the Party press, the party emblem, and the national executive committee, in all of which they failed ignominiously. This element finally dropped its farmers' demands, against the will of its members, and made a declaration in favor of the class struggle. But soon trouble occurred and the Social Democracy became the "United Socialists," and "Harmony Unitarians," with two national executive committees, at Springfield, Mass., with so-called autonomous organizations in four states.

In 1890, the Socialist Labor Party had to combat this opposition socialist party, or decay due. It had to face the middle-class Democratic Party, with its rampant and reactionary attacks on the imperialistic policy of the capitalist class, whose large corporations had so increased production that they required commercial and territorial expansion, or new markets. It faced also this party's rampant and reactionary attack on the trusts, which it declared itself in favor of smashing. When it did not combat the decay or face the reactionary middle-class, it did both toward the party of the capitalist class, the Republican Party. This party, fresh from the victorious war with Spain and the military occupation of China by its troops; crowned with the temporary victories of its expansionist and imperialistic policies, which had temporarily improved business and deceived the working class with its "full dinner pail" and "prosperity," was met and fought too. In this fray, furious and intense at all times the Socialist Labor Party unflinchingly adhered to the class struggle and declared the fight to be one of Capitalism, middle class and plutocracy, and Socialism.

The strike is still on and the pattern makers have been discharged. The Bear Gulch mine in the Canon City district was idle when the coal miners struck. The C. F. &amp; I. Co. employed union carpenters at Florence to put up the stockade fencing and build houses for the scab miners to live inside the stockade. These same scab miners came direct from the employ of Governor Orman. The effective organization of the S. T. &amp; L. A., and the strike of the slate miners of the S. L. P. at the ballot box is the only effective means of freeing the wage slaves.

Colorado Strike.

PUEBLO, March 10.—On Feb. 4th the iron moulder at the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. through their shop committee made a demand on the company for a minimum wage of \$3.25 that being the wage scale in other foundries in this city. The next day the foreman discharged the shop committee; then all the molders, fifty-two in number, walked out. When a representative of the union tried to effect a settlement the manager told him that the company had never been defeated and did not propose to recognize the I. M. U. or any demands made by them.

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Brother Alber's Influence.

The Seventh National Bank

is being rented. Composed of the leaders of the Western and Southern portions of the country, the farmers, whose history and tradition taught us were the backbone of the nation, and the source of its intelligence, its wealth, power and grandeur. The other hand is being rented. Composed of the elements derived of consistency and strength, expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, it will soon go to pieces of its own inherent rotteness, and because of its inability to assimilate the contradictory material thrown into it. As already shown, its component parts are engaged in a decimating strife. The elections have demonstrated that their public victories are short-lived. In fact, the "Social Democracy" is going the way of the Nationalists, the Populists, the rejuvenated-any-old-thing democrats and the middle class. The Socialist Labor Party will then be nearer the object of its attack. Capitalism and Socialism will finally face one another. It is well prepared for it, and all the forces have been gathered to prepare it. Devoted to its contradictory elements, it advances with less friction. Vagary has been displaced by definiteness. Socialistic effort, by direct and continued action. Quantity by quality in membership. Its organization, embarking in 1886 but three States, now includes almost every State and territory in the nation. It has its own organizers, and lecturers, who talk class-conscious Socialism, and leave religion-mania to sanctuaries and asylums. Its English press has been perfected. From the work WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE development has gone on to the virile and fearless WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE. Its literature has acquired size and matter with each succeeding year, under the leadership of its editors.

The force going is a true statement of the conditions existing in that town, as I found them, and I will advise all woolen weavers to steer clear of Rockdale, N. Y., or hold correspondence with the object of getting employment with a firm that advertises under the name of the Tins Flannel Company, Box M. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191



The contaminating effect of bad deeds often lies less in the commission than in the consequent adjustment of our desires,—the enlistment of our self-interest on the side of folly.

—GEORGE ELIOT.

## HOPELESS, HELPLESS HADLEY

Prof. Hadley, now President Hadley of Yale College, is no unknown apparition to our readers. He is the same gentleman who, some ten years ago, there being quite a commotion among the Working Class and a corresponding sick feeling in the stomach of the Idle or Capitalist Class, blossomed into articles to allay the anxiety of the latter "showing" that the "affair" was and could be only transitory, and yet whose subsequent elevation to the presidency of Presbyterian Yale, he being a layman, was a gross innovation frankly stated to be absolutely necessary owing to the "economic and political ferment that the country was in and that threatened to grow intenser instead of weaker."

A perambulating exemplar, by this one instance, of the futility of the art of "barking at the moon," President Hadley seems to fear for his laurels in this direction. That is the only explanation possible for the second outbreak of prophecy indulged in by the gentleman on Sunday the 10th instant at the Boston Old South. His actual subject was the Trust. In the course of his address he said:

"The essence of a Trust is that you must trust the head of it to exercise his power wisely or abuse it according to the kind of conscience he possesses. Legislation will never protect us from the evils of the Trust. Trusts have got to be regulated by public sentiment. The alternative is an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years."

If such, indeed, were the alternative, that Emperor will be there, and on time too. Fortunately, however, for the nation, the present President of Yale is now barking at the moon no less so than was done by the quondam Professor.

The Trust is not a matter of "conscience," it is not a psychic malady. Fact is, it is no malady at all, anymore than the inconveniences under which a woman, big with child, may suffer, can be said to be a malady; least of all, a malady that needs "conscience treatment." The Trust is a hard evolutionary fact. It is, in the economic-political development of the land, the evolutionary climax that rends the veil of the economic and the thereon grafted political illusions with regard to the private system of ownership in the means of production. Furnished with the material facts and with that intellectual rectitude that will not recoil before the inevitable conclusions, however, much these may fail to chime in with one's habits of thought, the system of private ownership in the tools of production could be and was forced to be purely transitory. It could be and was foreseen that, with the development of the tool, the ills inherent in such a system of ownership would grow until they became unbearable. The Trust stage brings out these evils in full relief, and thereby points out with equal clearness the way out. The secret, hitherto kept close, that economics are the ground-work of politics, leaps like a cat out of the bag, and, along with that, the twin cat that, in order to redress the evils which flow from economies that have outlived their usefulness, politics is the essential mid-wife. It is not the least valuable revelation that the Trust knocks, as with an axe into the popular skull, that Capitalism, of which the Trust is but the extreme and logical expression, is entrenched behind Legislation and that, accordingly, it is not to be dislodged except by Legislation and all that thereby is implied—education, political organization, and force, if necessary, to back up the flat rendered at the hustings.

Hopeless, helpless Hadley seeing ghosts, and tooting at the walls of Jericho with his penny-whistle!

The days when the walls of Jericho could be tumbled down with the trumpet blasts of conscience are no more.

They must be stormed, and stormed they will be by the hosts that are marshaling under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party,—and nary an Emperor will prevail against them.

The news that has been pouring in of late both from our "dependencies" and from our national capital has a queer, old, musty flavor about it, a flavor of the olden days when the Roman Empire was being shaken from center to circumference by turbulences.

From the antipodes, in far off Philippines, "drastic measures" are reported as having become necessary to "repress disorder"; from our nearer dependency, Puerto Rico, news comes that an American teacher, being thought too severe in his disciplinary measures, was hooted by a crowd of natives, whereupon they were dispersed at the mouth of the canon hurriedly wheeled into line by an American company of artillery; and simultaneously with that comes the news of the riotous conduct of the military in Washington that participated in the inauguration pageantry. These soldiers looted shops, maltreated pedestrians, insulted women, in short, indulged in all the wanton acts that armed ruffians have ever indulged in, whenever they felt that they were part of a Government based on brutality.

A decidedly musty Roman Empire flavor all this has. When Rome had beaten down the nations near and far with the mailed hand of her legions, a fruit of her conquests was the effrontery of her military at home as much as abroad. Abroad, eternal commotions prevailed; at home the people were cowed by the swagger of the centurions. The military having become the right arm of the Empire, the pivot upon which rule turned; Militarism with all the accompaniments of reckless brutality, became the national stamp. From Caesar down all that there was of real government was organized force.

We are not there yet. But coming events cast their shadows before them.

Similar causes will produce similar results, qualified only by changed circumstances. Clear, however, are the outlines being defined of the direction our ruling class is developing into. A stove-piped, Sunday-school-smirked, Caesar McKinley may yet be a Twentieth Century companion piece for a star-rigged and Isis-worshipping Caesar Eliogabalus of old,—both the apex of armed, organized, and liveried brigandage.

The Roman Empire had no choice. It had to plunge headlong to ruin. It had no "saying clause." Not so with us to-day. The Working Class of the land, tutored in its mission, steeped with its dignity, and drilled to its emancipation, will not be a Twentieth Century tail to the comet of Capitalism run to seed, like the workers of the Roman Empire, who, as tail to the comet of theocratic-feudal Rome run to seed, went down in ruin along with the head.

History repeats itself. It is repeating itself. But the song will now be sung to the tune of Twentieth Century civilization.

## PARODYING CAPITAL.

The revelations, made by "Junius" about Typographic No. 7 in these columns, are of extraordinary value in clarifying the situation on what may be termed the now "burning question of Trade Unionism." Especially, there is one point on which his contribution to the understanding of the question is inestimable.

Students of political economy know how important a factor the unemployed are to capitalism. Apart of the unemployed urging along the decline of wages, and thereby the rise of profits, they fulfill a special function in capitalism. Without the unemployed, capitalism cannot reach "man's estate." The capitalist must be able to draw at any time upon a "quarry of idle labor," according as sudden demands are made upon him by orders for goods. If that "quarry" is not handy, the orders must be left unfilled, and capitalist progress is checked. If the "quarry" is handy and ample, the orders can be filled, and the establishment is proportionately enlarged. When slack times come, hands are laid off again, and are expected to remain so, ready for the time when again needed. A bare supply of labor, equal to the demand, acts like a clog upon capitalist progress. The fact is so thoroughly appreciated by the capitalist, that whenever he starts to "develop" a new place, he will be seen to advertise the fact in advance in the "quarry" colors, so as to be preceded at the desired spot by an oversupply of labor, that shall be large enough to place at his disposal a goodly "quarry" of unemployed, for when needed. This fact was very conspicuous in the recent "sudden development" of industries in the South. Due to this fact, capitalism stands indicted of drawing an important part of its sustenance from a premeditated infliction of suffering upon the working class. There must be for capitalism a body of people kept periodically in dire distress by

lack of work, so as to be greedy and anxious and ever-ready, like hungry dogs, to snap at the bone of a job. The flowers on the upper branches of capitalism, and that the praise-singers of capitalism point to as the pride of the system, could, accordingly, not blossom but for, and draw their sap from the famine and resulting mental and physical agonies to which large bodies of human beings are deliberately condemned. The unemployed, along with all the horrors that the term implies, are a necessary of capitalism. The facts, brought out by "Junius," prove that the identical state of things prevails in Typographic No. 7, that the happy frame of mind enjoyed by the Organized Scaberry, who dominate the Organized Scaberry, who dominate the machinery of production, the club by means of which he can make the workingmen "stand and deliver," and thus expropriate them of the vast fruits of their labor. It is, accordingly, not childishly, it is, accordingly, not folly to nibble a few crumbs in the shape of a few hundred or a thousand dollars, from the fruits of the wholesale plunder, and leave the bulk of the plunder, including the club with which to carry on the plunder, in the hands of the plunderer, and call that "expropriating the expropriators" and "a step in the right direction." Such conduct is infamy. It is sailing under false colors. It is putting a sensible principle to a laughable use. It is decking paltriness with the feathers of bravery. It is opening the doors to corruption in the very of that purity that the Social Revolution implies. It is opening for a bribe the path that should gash the avenger's sword.

The "reformer's" tactics, his "step in the right direction" lead only away from the path of science, and, consequently, of manhood and purity; they lead, with accelerating rapidity, down, inevitably, into the aspistic hags towards which the Kautsky, along with his "Volkszeitung" and his Social Democracy, wended his way when he was kicked down the stairs of the Socialist Labor Party's headquarters, on the night of July 10, 1899, and in which he is now wallowing with his Homestead-Carnegies and his Coolie-Herrats.

The system in Typographic No. 7, applied to its unemployed, virtually dooms the member, who once lands on the out-of-work bench, to remain there and starve. He must report at the "bureau"; he must stay there; he may not himself look for job; he must accept whatever sop is thrown at him by the "authorities," and by none other than these sons are of a nature to keep him from a chance to secure permanent employment. The slightest infringement of the rules is visited upon him with severe penalties. The puzzle, that such a system presents at first blush, is solved by the further revelations of "Junius." The Organized Scaberry that run Typographic No. 7 could not play the gentlemen;—they could not get off whenever bitten by the maggot to "change their diet," and sure that their places were safe, etc. To these gentlemen, their wretched and unemployed furnish "length of tether." They can disport themselves only in the measure that their backs are covered by their own unemployed. Their comfort, accordingly, is predicated upon the distress of their unemployed fellow-craftsmen and members, as fully as the expansiveness of capitalism is predicated upon the distress of the ever-ready army of unemployed workingmen.

And such an organization has been cracked up as a "muster Union," and its Organized Scaberry has struttied the stage as "pillars of Unionism." No wonder, it is a pet of the degenerate "Volkszeitung." No wonder it is foremost in readiness to "make its peace" with a Carnegie and a "Staats-Zeitung," for cash donations.

The organizations of workingmen, that are dominated by an Organized Scaberry, are, in part, of the Labor Movement; they are an obscene, smutty part of Capitalism, whose obscene spirit animates them, and whose crimes they parody.

## "REFORM" AND "REFORMERS."

The pregnant incident of the Carnegie, and other wholesale fleecers of the working class, being approached by beggar committees of the Social Democracy of Greater New York, and their gifts being accepted in order to re-build the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, throws timely light upon the mental and moral make-up of "Reformers," and upon what these understand as "Reform."

The beggars and recipients of these gifts do not simply apologize; they go further; they justify their conduct. And how? They do so with the argument that these capitalists are plunderers; that the Labor Movement demands the expropriation of the expropriators; and, THEREFORE, that to pocket donations from these, is in the nature of expropriation, it is a step in the right direction.

None better than this attitude demonstrates the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that "Reform" is a caricature of the bona fide Labor Movement. When a capitalist is asked to "reform," he replies, "I must be a socialist because such men as Keir Hardie and Ben Tillett write for his paper. Of course, he MUST be a socialist. How otherwise would he make a living?" Has he not a chosen position as well whether to lead the working class astray? Has he not a divine call to whip them into the ranks of the liberal party? Certainly he has. He has been doing it for some time, and will continue to do it while there is a dinner left uneaten.

In the Holyoke Board of Aldermen sit three union men: two bricklayers and an iron moulder. These people consider themselves model union men, and would burn at the stake any one who dared question their unionism. The city printing is every year given out by the aldermen, and had the union label on it two years ago. This was accomplished by the lone Socialist alderman at a time when there was no Printers' Union in existence, and one had to be started in order to get the label. This year, with three union men in the board, all of them belonging to the dominant party, too, the city printing will have no label on it, no provision having been made for it by the aldermen.

Mr. Eliot Pomroy, the American "Socialist," was one of the prominent figures at Vandervelde's wedding. Eliot, you know, when he had safely reached the other shore, found that he was "Socialistically inclined." His tip in that direction was not noticeable in this country. In fact, he was always looked upon as the most reactionary, penny-pinching Bryan Democrat. We must have been mistaken. We judged from the fact that he voted for Bryan, advocated the whole middle-class Democratic platform, never said a word in favor of Socialism, opposed Socialism, favored all sorts of pinchbeck reform schemes, and conducted himself like a peanut politician generally. This may not have been enough to judge from. He may have been doing all those things in the interest of Socialism, but why did he keep his design so deeply hidden, and why does he only expose it when he is so far away?

There is another "National Committee of the Socialist Party" in Chicago, and it, having withdrawn from all other bodies, shouts loudly for a unity convention. Its sponsors are the same men who have been engaged in the arduous work, during the past few years, of forming "socialistic" parties that will have "none of the faults of the old ones." They have not, because a thing that is not, is solid defective. This latest "socialistic" party is a peculiar one. It confines itself to municipal politics, and though national in its scope—existing in one city only, and that not very healthily—it does not seek to go beyond the bounds of the possible, but wishes to bring all to itself. That is, all money is to be sent to it, and it will see that it is used.

regard to a plain robber, it is infinitely more so with regard to the legalized robber, the representative, upholder and beneficiary of a social system of robbery,—the CAPITALIST.

The capitalist is a plunderer of workingmen. All the wealth he has represents such plunder. Taking Carnegie as a type, the amount of wealth held by the capitalist is in direct ratio to the number of his fleeced, victimized workingmen. But this is not yet the real FEATURE of the capitalist. His plunderer is but a manifestation. The real feature of the capitalist is not the ownership of vast piles of wealth consumable in enjoyment, it is his ownership of the machinery of production, the club by means of which he can make the workingmen "stand and deliver," and thus expropriate them of the vast fruits of their labor. It is, accordingly, not childishly, it is, accordingly, not folly to nibble a few crumbs in the shape of a few hundred or a thousand dollars, from the fruits of the wholesale plunder, and leave the bulk of the plunder, including the club with which to carry on the plunder, in the hands of the plunderer, and call that "expropriating the expropriators" and "a step in the right direction."

It is sailing under false colors.

The following paragraph, under the title "A White Elephant," appears in the columns of "an esteemed contemporary."

"While congratulating our German comrades on the decision of the German Government not to renew the mandate of prosecution against our old friend 'the red postmaster,' Julius Motteler, we cannot help thinking that the whole proceeding looks like a smart, not to say cunning, device of Count von Bulow to saddle the German Social Democratic party with a white elephant, to wit, Edward Bernstein, under cover of a conciliatory act. One fancies that the German Czarist must have had his tongue in his cheek when he gave the Social Democrats back their Bernstein, that journalistic pillar of aggressive capitalism, misquarreling as a member of the Social Democratic party. The recent article in praise of Edward in the "Pall Mall Gazette" was certainly instructive as showing whose good opinion he has been recently cultivating. The converted Socialist whom "toleration" still leaves a nominal member of the German Socialist Party will now have the opportunity, as the "Pall Mall Gazette" hints, of earning more laurels from his new friends by endeavoring to show that all capitalists ought to be brothers, and that the British raid in South Africa redounds to the "advancement of civilization," i. e., the spread of capitalism generally. Our comrade Motteler had to be let in to save appearances, but the man the German Government really had its eye on is likely to be of service in the new Anglo-German-government alliance, by winning favor for British methods in South Africa in the eyes of the German bourgeoisie, was plainly none other than the late editor of the "Social Demokrat," turned champion of the new imperialism."

From what paper is this a clipping? From some Socialist Labor Party publication? Perchance, from the organ of our Comrades in Ireland? Or is it perhaps a translation from some French Labor Party paper, or from some utterance in Italian by Ferrini? In short, does it proceed from any of the sources that put their foot down emphatically at the late Paris International Congress against the apostate resolution of Kautsky?

No! Let everybody hold his sides lest he split laughing. The paragraph is taken from the columns of the London "Justice," the organ of a body, whose delegation at that Paris Congress voted

for that Kautsky resolution, voted, according to the quiescence of Bernsteinism, and one of whose members, Hyndman, was so enthusiastic for the Bernsteinism in the resolution, that, frequently, forgetful of all parliamentary decorum he went so far as to presume to cast the vote of the Irish delegation for the Bernstein apostasy—a presumption promptly resented and spurned by the sturdy Irish delegation, who has just sat down on a chair having a broken castor! "I'm afraid that you're not on a very safe or comfortable seat," "No, madam," he replied, "but it's very interesting." That explains Peter Curran.

The Kautsky resolution embodies three points:

First, the denial that capitalist government is essentially class-government, and, consequently, uncompromisingly hostile to the working class;

Second, the adoption of the principle that the working class can not be wholly depended on, and must be first morally regenerated; and

Third, that progress lies along the path of nibbling reforms from capitalist rule via compromises and log-rolling.

There is, in all Bernsteinism, nothing more than that. The whole of Bernsteinism is comprised in those three points. Bernstein himself summed up his position well when, apostrophizing the German Social Democracy, he said to them: "Drop your revolutionary phrases, and be open to what you are in fact, a party of bourgeois reform; upon that line there is much to be gained." And to-day Bernstein rubs his hands with satisfaction, and holds the noses of these "Socialists" to attend the caucuses of other people, even when they had one of their own, and squares this sweet swan of Avon Branch with the traditions of its party.

It will be remembered that "The Appeal to Reason" collected money to send a representative to New Zealand and write a book on the institutions of that country. The outcome of that collection is told in the following paragraph taken from the "Appeal":

"So well have these correspondents from New Zealand been writing on New Zealand for other papers, done their duty that it would be a waste of raw material for the "Appeal" to send a representative to that country to write it up, and the money will be expended in another direction to help along the "Socialists."

So it will. It is Mr. Wayland's way of doing business. The dupes who sent in money to "send a representative to New Zealand" for what, only Wayland knows—have the satisfaction of knowing that their money was received all right, and will be spent in another direction."

Who says that Wayland is not fit to associate with colony-swilling, octopus-hypnotic, and other "money taken while you wait" brands of "Socialism"?

• • •

Upon Bernsteinism and its echo, the Kautsky resolution, there needs to be said nothing more in these columns. The matter has been fully set forth. All further discussion thereon may be left to the censors. The point now of interest is a new one, suggested by the above quotation from the London "Justice."

Bernsteinism and its echo were now restated merely for the purpose of making that point clear.

The Socialist movement in Europe, with the exception of the French Socialists, was one of the prominent figures at Vandervelde's wedding, Eliot, you know, when he had safely reached the other shore, found that he was "Socialistically inclined."

His tip in that direction was not noticeable in this country. In fact, he was always looked upon as the most reactionary, penny-pinching Bryan Democrat. We must have been mistaken. We judged from the fact that he voted for Bryan, advocated the whole middle-class Democratic platform, never said a word in favor of Socialism, opposed Socialism, favored all sorts of pinchbeck reform schemes, and conducted himself like a peanut politician generally. This may not have been enough to judge from. He may have been doing all those things in the interest of Socialism, but why did he keep his design so deeply hidden, and why does he only expose it when he is so far away?

What means this emphatic, this justified branding of Bernstein by the organ of a body, that, barely six months ago upheld Bernsteinism in Paris with the unbecoming enthusiasm recorded above, and that has since said not a word in condemnation of its delegation? It means this:

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Dear Jim Crowding the Rev. Shyster, Three Card Game.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Kang-Dobsey having advertised to hold a public meeting in Town Hall with armchair Jim Carey, as principal speaker, the Socialist Labor Party militants turned out in full force to receive the expression of rabid animosity with an ovation with the ascent on the OVA, which resulted in an exchange of hot words.

Carey, in the course of his address, pictured the condition of the middle class and appealed to them to join his party. During his address which lasted fully two hours he did not mention the working class any more than did President McKinley in his message to the U. S. Congress, and not even once did he mention the name of his party. Men of middle class are welcome to join the Socialist Party, he said, in fact, we have men of middle class in our ranks, meaning, I suppose, Capitalists. When he was through, questions were asked. One of these questions was:

"Is there an appropriation for an army?"

Slippery Jim winced, then braced himself and said:

"I voted for better sanitary conditions."

IT WAS IN THE YEAR WHEN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BROKE OUT AND THE SICK CONDITION OF OUR SOLDIERS OWING TO THE LACK OF PROPER SANITATION, I DARED ME TO VOTE SO."

The spectators, now thick and the squirming, of the Rev. Jim were silencing behind. The meeting broke up in an uproar, and some of the audience called out:

"Jim, just stop, come of tears, and the meeting will be a success," alluding to Jim's style of capturing unsuspecting audience.

I would like to know whether the above instance of Carey is true, that he voted for the army at the time when unsanitary conditions were injuring the soldiers in the Spanish-American war.

J. WHITE.

Salem, Mass., March 10.

The Spanish-American war began on April 25, 1898. There was no talk of

the sick condition of our soldiers owing to the lack of proper sanitation?

and there could be no such condition until fully two months later. After that these evils began to appear. Mr. Carey voted for the \$15,000 Army appropriation on May 5, 1898.

The bring the facts, the excuse that Mr. Carey now gives is, it is his third dodge, amounting to discrediting a huge falsehood under cover of a truth. True, some during the Spanish-American war, he was for the Army, unsanitary conditions were plaguing our soldiers in the campaign in the American army. That instance, you was cast within two weeks of the breaking out of the war, it was not on May 5, 1898. It was not, accordingly, even when it was such unsanitary conditions either did or could prevail, and when none was even hinted at. The capitalist is indeed hard-headed. He is now trying to enlist the working class to cover up his treason to the working class. He is jumping from hole to hole like a rat pursued, and the more he winds, and doubles, the more completely he loses whatever hide he had when he started to traduce the Socialist movement and insulted he could monkey with the S. L. P. The Rev. Shyster Three Card Game had better look to his laurels. Slippery Jim is crowding him hard.—ED. DAILY PEOPLE.

How Chicago Sanguars Agitate.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A meeting was to be held in a west side hall by the Kangs, the so-called Socialist Party, with "Labor" dropped out, on the 6th inst. A novel method was adopted to advertise their meeting. In the capitalist papers the previous Sunday was found inserted a small leader containing the letter of acceptance of their candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Standard (Gawyer) had charge of the meeting, and Mr. Klensiek ex-collector of vagabonds, spoke to less than a dozen, during his remarks remaining one of the Peasant a few years ago urging the necessity of changing the personnel in public offices.

Several S. L. P. members out of curiosity went up in the hall half an hour after the meeting was supposed to open but seeing only about five in the hall they left again and here is what took place after they left:

The hall being the place where the 35th Ward Gang, S. L. P., holds regular Saturday night meetings twice a month, a banner was hung up announcing the meeting and the speakers our old pals, the party platform and also the DAILY PEOPLE and WEEKLY PEOPLE. This sign was located in the ante room with permission of the proprietor of the hall some time previous to this meeting of the Kangs.

There being no S. L. P. men around, the Kangs having no meeting, what did they do? They began to sign of the Socialist Labor Party written in large letters, they stuck them up, and they these banners for the Organized Scaberry, who know Kangs do so well that they dropped the word "Labor" out of one Party's name on the sign and wrote "Scab" in pencil in its place. It was that when they looked at the meeting, S. L. P. den, now reading "Socialist-Sca Party" that they all felt it was a dead circe bay against themselves, and that it indicated that they were scabbing it on the Socialist Labor Party. Thereupon the word "Scab" was scratched over carefully with pencil and the lower part of the sign with the pattern and heading DAILY PEOPLE and WEEKLY PEOPLE was then on to make the sign complete to suit.

There were no boys present, unless they were very much overgrown.

S. L. P. MEMBER.

Chicago, March 10, 1901.

Mr. Jackson of Schenectady.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of January 1st and of the WEEKLY of the 10th instant there appeared an article under the caption of "Socialist Conventions" concerning the "municipal insulation of underground cables here in Schenectady, by Mr. Jackson, at present President of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, which perturbed labor circles considerably, though for the most part those seem-

ingly interested are members of the "pure and simple" unions.

A peculiar phase of the matter is the direct effects the article is producing on the union men, especially the International Association of Machinists' men, where Mr. Jackson is Lord High and Known All-Of-All-Things. Some are loudly denouncing the article as malicious and untruthful; others indiscriminately relieve themselves with little indelicacies in the form of charges that are inviolable and not very recommendatory for Mr. Jackson; and others openly and without fear or caution charge him with being just the kind of man the article portrays him to be. Asked what reasons they had for saying so? They expressed themselves in this manner:

"We have always known that Mr. Jackson was crooked, but we did not like to say anything."

Others, again, had fault with the article, saying it is not replete with facts sufficient to prove conclusively that Mr. Jackson is unfair to members of the union.

So, for the benefit of the Unions and the public we will here give more of the details of Mr. Jackson's actions as a trade unionist. One point that should be taken into consideration is that Mr. Jackson did not protest against the article printed on January 31, until March 2, or over 1 month later. The reason is that he was losing the confidence of the union men, and in order to retain his position as chief fakir he was forced to take some action; hence, his letter to the DAILY PEOPLE.

But the article he objects to was a eulogy rather than a condemnation as it stated that he refused to go to Mr. Eimhong who is General Manager of the General Electric Co., when in reality it was the men who refused to allow him to go.

The article also states that he was short in his account \$100 and the way he became short that amount was, in filling the office of Financial Secretary he retained the per capita tax every three months to the International Union until it reached that amount, and in the meantime the local was suspended from the International and the fact was kept from the members for a period of about two years. It being then brought to the attention of the members, they forced him to make restitution and as he could not pay he gave a mortgage on some old machinery he had in storage.

Another case which also shows Mr. Jackson in his true colors is the case of a brother machinist of Dorpham Lodge 264, I. A. of M., who was taken ill and the members of said union, in order to raise money with which to send the member back to his home in Montreal, circulated subscription lists, one of which was given to Mr. Jackson and no account of the same was rendered to the union until nineteen months later, when the member, having recovered and returned to work here, heard that Mr. Jackson had collected money on said list, and not having received the same, demanded an accounting of the money. Mr. Jackson thus pushed, brought in \$2, saying that it had been lying in his tool box and he had overlooked it. Imagine money in a wage-worker's tool box for nineteen months and he never seeing it. The member who had been sick then requested that the money be turned over to some poor family by the master machinist who had it, as he was well and working, and did not need it. On that same night there was a fire in town and one of the members of the union lost his life. This member, who had been sick, requested the master machinist, to give it to this family, whom on he was informed by the master machinist that he had given the money back to Mr. Jackson AND THAT WAS THE LAST HEARD OF IT.

At the convention of the "Workingmen's Political Alliance of New York State," held in Utica, N. Y., last September, Mr. Jackson was one of the delegates from Schenectady. In order to show his love for his masters, the Capitalist Class, he there voted against the Anti-Military resolution which was brought before that body, thereby giving into the hands of the capitalist class the power to put down the working class whenever they enter a protest against their conditions or go out on strike. At the same time Mr. Jackson held the highest office in the local organization of the Social Democracy, and was one of the nominees on the State ticket of that party, but with all of their efforts to capture the trade union vote they only polled 32 votes in this county, while the S. L. P. vote was 247.

Within the last three weeks Mr. Jackson has been elected a committee of one by the Schenectady Trades Assembly to go to Albany and work for labor in the interest of all labor laws that are before the Assembly, thereby placing the Social Democracy in the correct position of beggars for the few crumbs that may fall from the table of the two capitalist parties, namely the Republican and Democratic parties.

Another case that will show the labor fakir of the most pronounced type is in the address which Mr. Jackson delivered to the pattern makers when they held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a trade union. He stated that Mr. Emmons (that is the general manager of the General Electric Co.) was a very fair man and was not opposed to unionism, that the strike had occurred some five years previous to the pattern makers when they held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a trade union. He stated that Mr. Emmons (that is the general manager of the General Electric Co.) was a very fair man and was not opposed to unionism, that the strike had occurred some five years previous to the pattern makers when they held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a trade union. 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## OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Klein, Secretary, 2-6 New Roads street, New York.  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Duren, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Roads street. (The Party's literary agency.)  
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of March 15 was held at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Roads street, New York. A Klein in the chair. Recording secretary, Julius Hammer absent and excused. R. Katz elected as secretary pro tem.

Receipts for week ending March 9, \$2431.

National organizer for the Middle West, J. H. Pugh, reports that he has organized Sections in Munising and Marquette, Ind. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reports the election of officers.

The State Executive Committee of Colorado submits a copy of its by-laws for approval; the national secretary was instructed to communicate with the committee in reference to some changes to be made therein.

Massachusetts and Connecticut State Committees report relative to circuit agitation plan.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports that the Kingman organization has subsisted since the end taken by the N. E. C.

Section San Francisco, in a communication submits a number of questions that are asked of applicants for membership.

Resolved, that the question demanding compulsory resignation must be dropped, it being unconstitutional.

The Section further reports the expulsion of A. McGinty.

Section Milwaukee reports the expulsion of E. Schuhmacher for withholding party funds.

Section Newark, N. J., reports the expulsion of Higgins Connor for joining the militia, and of John Wilson for conduct unbecoming a member.

An interesting communication received from Paul Kreclow, who is at present in Leipzig, Germany, depicting the rapid development of mechanical industry, overshadowing powerful competition for the United States.

RUDOLPH KATZ,  
Secretary pro tem.

## MIDDLE WEST CIRCUIT.

## Report by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Circuit Work.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of the states composing the "Middle West" Circuit:

Corrales—Our organizer, Comrade J. H. Pepin, visited, during the month of February, the following Kentucky towns: Fulton, Mayfield, Paducah, Sterlings and Henderson, and these Indiana towns: Evansville, Terre Haute, Brazil, Fontana, Rensselaer, Logansport, Elwood and Anderson.

He reorganized Fontana and Logansport, Ind.

He sold many pamphlets (principally the "De Leon-Harriman Debate") and secured "subs" to our party organs. He reports that the S. L. P. sections are mere phantoms, gotten up during campaign time in order to realize the 1,000,000 vote. Several of these so-called sections had never held a meeting. A person claiming to be a Social-Democrat takes a sheet of paper and scatters names, gets a few and then sends for a name, then the news is heralded throughout the land "so and so many new sections formed." Everywhere he finds antagonism existing due to the existing material interests of the make-up—the Kangaroos and the S. D. P.s. They are all invariably divided on both principle and tactics, but are perfectly united in howling "Unity."

The various State Committees complain that but one or two Sections manifest the necessary interest in contributing money to this Circuit Fund. This is lamentable, and must not continue. Every member, whether belonging to a section or be isolated—a non-sectional—should do his very best to help financially. There is more than one way to raise money, and we earnestly hope that every comrade at large will at least employ some method to raise money. The sections should make it their main business to do all they can in this time too. If all put their shoulder to the wheel the time will soon come when one or two states can be dropped, and thus the field will continually be reduced in size, and hence will be worked better. More circuits will, of course, have to be organized. By the time the national campaign comes we will thus be enabled to have an organization in at least twenty-five states each. Just think what twenty-five good organizers can do! Comrades, this is not impossible, but only obtainable if you are willing. Therefore, do not wait till you are urged, but urge some uninterested wage-slave yourself. Let our motto be: "No Comrades! Wage-slaves must go!"

The organizer will work this month in Michigan, in April, Wisconsin; in May, Minnesota, and in June, Ohio, and then, after a few weeks, in Kentucky, so that State gets its share. (Route had to be changed, and hence Kentucky did not get a month as calculated.)

Financial report for month of March, 1901:

RECEIPTS.  
Minn. State Com. \$24.25  
Ohio 20.00  
Ind. 17.25  
Ia. 16.20  
Wis. 19.90  
Mich. 10.50

Contribution on subscription money for Party organs, per Org. 4, R. Pepin, 5.10  
Nat. Ex. Com. S. L. P. 28.10

Total Receipts \$130.90

EXPENDITURES  
January deficit 48.03

Bills from Organizer

Week ending, Feb. 10, 1901. 31.60  
Week ending Feb. 17, 1901. 31.70  
Week ending Feb. 24, 1901. 28.55  
Week ending March 3, 1901. 28.32  
Purchase of P. O. money orders 5.57  
Peter Damm, for postage 1.00

Total Expenditures \$109.77  
RECAPITULATION:  
Total income \$130.90  
Total expenditures 167.57  
Deficit 38.87

PETER DAMM, Sec-Treas.,  
2322 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ills.

## Improvement Fund of "Socialistische Arbeiters Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged \$106.10  
W. Sonnenberger, Shawnee, O. 50  
A. Giesler, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00  
Meg G. Uman, Brooklyn, N. Y. 25  
George Binder, Latrobe, Pa. 25  
C. Limer, Latrobe, Pa. 25  
A. Stoeck, Latrobe, Pa. 25  
Section Richmond, Va. 2.00  
C. Stoeck, Cincinnati, O. 50  
A. Specht, Jacobs Creek, Pa. 1.00

Total \$114.15

## Rubach Fund:

Previously acknowledged \$34.20  
J. Dewart, Sixth A. D., Bly. 1.00  
Section Somerville, Mass., per C. Johnson 1.00  
Branch Elizabeth, New Jersey 1.40  
Section Hartford, Conn., per M. Lechner 1.00  
Philadelphia boys 1.00  
Charles Vonderlieth, New York 1.00  
Section Stamford, Conn., per Geo. Rose 1.00  
Section Lawrence, Mass. 2.00

Total \$43.60  
L. ABELSON, Organizer,  
2-6 New Roads street, Manhattan.

## Bostonians! Take Notice!

The Committee on Chauvinism and Organization is beginning its canvas of the various wards of the city. It has decided to distribute copies of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE, with a view to securing subscriptions for the same. It also voted that through the party press, all persons who voted for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the last election be requested either to send name and address or else to call upon the organizer of the ward branch in his or her respective ward.

The list of these organizers is as follows:

Ward Branch Six—Hans Neilson, 11 Elmwood street.

Ward Branch Eight—Thos. A. Loring, 49 Chambers street.

Ward Branch Ten—Jas. A. Bresnan, 28 Appleton street.

Ward Branch Eleven—Hans Jaeger, S. L. P., headquarters, 45 Elmer street.

Ward Branch Twelve—Heribert Johnson, 19 East Canton street.

Ward Branch 15—John Strauss, 516 East Eighth street, South Boston.

Ward Branch Sixteen, Emil Singewald, 16 Franklin Court, Dorchester.

Ward Branch Eighteen—Wm. H. Carroll, 201 Washington street.

Ward Branch Nineteen—John Sasche, 25 Ruggles street.

Ward Branch Twenty—George Nelson, 9 W. Avenue, Dorchester.

Ward Branch Twenty-two—Frank Bolanbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.

Ward Branch Twenty-three—Send name to the secretary, Gustav Kleinheinz, corner Plainfield and Williams street, Forest Hills.

Voters in Wards One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Sixteen, Thirteen, Fourteen, Seventeen, Twenty-one and Twenty-five are requested to send name and address to or call upon the organizer of section Boston, Thos. A. Loring, 49 Chambers street, or S. L. P. headquarters, 45 Elmer street. W. H. CARROLL, Secretary Committee on Chauvinism and Organization.

## Workmen of Cleveland, Attention.

On Saturday, March 23, at 8 p. m., there will be a meeting at the office of the "Cleveland Volksfreund," 230 St. Clair street, second floor, for the purpose of organizing a Mixed Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. More than the sufficient number of signatures have been secured to start a strong local Alliance. All those who have signed the list are urged to be present. All workingmen who are interested in the new labor organization are most cordially invited to attend.

Chas. H. Corrigan of New York will speak on "Old and New Trade Unionism."

M. R. O'FURNEY.

## Cleveland, Ohio, Agitation.

Charles H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., and local speakers will address the following meetings, arranged by Section Cleveland for this week:

March 20—Sabol's Hall, 122 Fremont street.

March 21—Finkhauser's Hall, Starkweather Avenue.

March 21—Van Tassel's Hall, Detroit street.

March 22—Hungary Hall, Clark avenue.

On Sunday next Comrade Corrigan will speak at the Labor Lyceum on the question: "Will the Trustification of Industry Abolish A Panic?" Next week will be a week of activity for election occurs on Monday, April 1st. The S. L. P. is dealing effective blows.

## New Haven Convention.

Nominations of Section New Haven, S. L. P., for municipal election, April 16:

For Mayor, Ernest T. Otley; Comptroller, Timothy Sullivan; Treasurer, William Beach; City Clerk, Robt. R. T. Grant; Collector, George Arnold; Sheriff, Frank S. Weier; Registrar of Voters, Chas. Schrey.

## Bridgeport Conv.

Section Bridgeport, Conn., reports election officers as follows: Organizer, C. J. Moore; Fin. Secy., E. Anderson; Correspond., S. Walker; Treas., A. Hedia; Literary Agent, A. McDonald.

## D. A. 15 S. T. &amp; L. A.

## Report of the Economic Movement in the Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—The regular meeting of Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., was called to order at headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, by Organizer S. Schulburg, who was also elected chairman for the day.

Roll-call showed comrades Gilchrist, Root, Marshall and Ellingsworth absent. Communications from Bowerton, Blythdale, Buena Vista and New York were read and acted upon.

Comrade W. H. Thomas, of Buena Vista, reported that with the aid of several Italian comrades he had succeeded in organizing a Mine Workers Local at Blythdale.

Committee of three which had been elected in conjunction with similar committees from the Pennsylvania State Committee, S. L. P., and Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., to devise ways and means of employing a committee permanently at headquarters in the interests of all three organizations, reported that after a thorough discussion the following resolutions were carried:

1. That it would be advisable to permanently employ a committee in the interests of the three mentioned organizations;

2. That the committee recommends that the incoming State Secretary also serve as organizer of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., and Secretary of D. A. No. 15, S. T. & L. A.

3. That the wages should be twelve dollars per week to be paid as follows: State Committee, \$5; D. A. No. 15, \$4, and Section Allegheny County, \$3.

On motion the report of the committee was received, their action concurred in and the committee continued.

The various Locals affiliated with the District reported progress.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all Locals that owing to the increase in the price of due stamps to the G. E. B. from two to five cents, the cost to the Locals would hereafter be eight cents for each stamp. The secretary was also instructed to notify all Locals whose delegates were not attending the District meetings regularly.

A committee consisting of comrades R. W. Evans, H. A. J. Brown and Val Remond, with the organizer, S. Schulburg, as chairman, was elected with instructions to arrange and advertise extensively, as soon as possible, a series of meetings in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to hereafter report all meetings of D. A. 15 to the party organs.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WM. J. EBERLE,  
Secretary D. A. 15.

## Commune Celebration in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., held a Grand Commune Celebration in Germania Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The audience was the largest that has ever attended any of our festivals, one thousand participating in the celebration. This great gathering, the most successful financially also, is convincing proof that when we threw over the Kangaroos, the party placed itself in the line of progress. Each number of the program was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

## People's Dates.

John H. Pepin, the organizer for the agitation circuit of the Middle West, is now in the State of Michigan and his dates will be as follows:

Saginaw, March 20-25.

Bay City and vicinity, March 25 to April 1.

Grand Rapids, April 2-6.

Muskegon, April 8 and 9.

Grand Rapids, April 2-6.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11 and 12.

## S. L. P. &amp; S. T. &amp; L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

## Illustrated Lecture in Everett, Mass.

Charles H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N. Y., and local speakers will address the following meetings, arranged by Section Cleveland for this week:

March 20—Sabol's Hall, 122 Fremont street.

March 21—Hungary Hall, Clark avenue.

On Sunday next Comrade Corrigan will speak at the Labor Lyceum on the question: "Will the Trustification of Industry Abolish A Panic?" Next week will be a week of activity for election occurs on Monday, April 1st. The S. L. P. is dealing effective blows.

## Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation.

The Labor Question under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill Hall, fifth st. et. above Dauphin, Sunday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock.

March 27—HERMANN DEUTCH.

These meetings are open for discussion. Being held for the interest of the working class all Workingmen should attend.

## Plainfield, N. J., Lecture Course.

The following course of lectures have been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S. L. P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212 W. Front street.

March 24—Mr. F. W. Wilson—Lecture on Wage Slavery.

March 25—Mr. F. W. Wilson—Good Music.

March 26—Mr. F. W. Wilson—Good Books.

March 27—Mr. F. W. Wilson—Good Books.

March 28—Mr. F. W. Wilson—Good Books.

March 29—Mr. F. W. Wilson—Good Books.